NO POVERTY HAUNTS

COMMON TO CITIES.

"Oklahoma" the Only Settlement Resembling the Scums-How Charity Societies Divide Work.

"Charity business is overdone in this town," said a woman not long ago, "and for my part I am sick and tired of being asked to give to this and that charity every few minutes. It really pays a person to be real poor in this city. If I were to have my choice of a condition I think I should like to be poor enough to call on the public for assistance. If you are sick, you can doctor and nurse, medicines, care and all the good food you need. If you and see that they are well taken care of; supply them with food and clothes, attend to all their needs, place them in school and thus have them out of your way all day, and if they play hookey they will go and hunt them up. If you have no fire they will send coal or pay for gas and if you cannot pay your rent they will see The woman delivered her opinions freely and seemingly was very well satisfied that her views were quite correct.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae have taken upon themselves to find out unlike that of any other place of the same size and is different from that found in even smaller cities. The association wished to establish a college settlement in this city. As most persons know successfully carried on in many places. The idea is to have in some very poor in poverty, a building. Into this there go young women, graduates from the colleges, about and relieve the distressed and by dealing with the family. The (hobby) fam- read Mr. Ochiltree's propositions, for he wholesome, show the neighbors how to live. The woman is told how to proceed with is of no more importance than a handsaw. The association looked about this city and the case. It will not do for those who and has no conscious existence, it does not cites an instance of a youngster who came canvassed the situation thoroughly, but know about the case to show her the matter if he is hammered as a carpenter into his presence when he was writhing after a study of the whole thing they could not find a locality where such work

Two years ago General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, sent an agent to this city to inquire into the conditions with a view to starting the work here. This agent visited the city, made many inquiries and concluded that there was no need for it. A branch of the Salvation Army from Chicago has been here for several months and the soldiers have a room, visit the poor, sing hymns in the streets and carry on gospel meetings, but the fact that the great need themselves shows that they are not well supported by those whom they labor to save or that there are few who take to their ministrations.

At Plymouth Church, in the sunny south room where the Charity Organization has headquarters, is a map of the city. Little black headed pins have been stuck into the map at those points from which assistance has been asked. There are only two sections where the pins are at al thick. This is in the northwestern part, near the City Hospital, where there is a large community of colored people and there are what are called Americanized Irish. There are other places where there are several pins in a group, but for the most part the pins are scattered. At a glance may be seen just where the very poor of the city may be found.

The very lowest poverty is found among Greenlawn Cemetery close to the river. These two places are the only ones where anything like a college settlement might be started. Even the families there, while needing humanizing or civilizing, are not numerous enough to keep the family of a college settlement house very busy. It is said that the minute a man feels that he is not responsible for house rent and food that any character he may have had changes and he becomes what Aunt Ophelia, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," calls "shiftless." Down on the dump are some very fine examples of shiftlessness. The land is public. The men have put together old boards, barrel staves and almost any kind of pieces of wood into a house; a house of one room. Any odd holes are covered with tin cans, which have been flattened out and nailed on. It has not been found necessary to have any floor, the original floor of dirt has so many coats of fifth on top of it. The light comes through an old window frame, with perhaps a few panes of glass in it, and the holes in the panes and the frame work which has no glass are filled with rags. It would be difficult to know that there is any glass in the window at all, for it is thick with dust made into a coat of mud by showers which have trickled over the windows, though without perhard. One of the very worst phases of this living, or, it should be said, existence, is in the fact that the whole family occusame room night and day. Old women, young men and women, little children and babies are huddled in together. Beds are a comfort they do not know. Possibly they would think them in the way if they should be supplied. They have no tables except rude affairs at which they never sit to eat. What do they eat? Stuff that they pick out of garbage barrels. Unless the babies are born weakly they live and thrive, grow robust and are healthy. They in turn are just like their parents and grandparents before them, poor wretches who know no existence beyond that of animals. The cause of the The reason why the Collegiate Alumnae

and the Salvation Army finds no work to and that by the charities of the city. The Free Kindergarten supplies the part of the college settlement work. In the very districts where the work might be done these schools are flourishing. The children they have no clothes these are supplied. They are given one lunch of good bread and milk, fruit and often other nourishing hildren have. The mothers' meetanother wonderful help to bettering the condition of the people. There is an arabition, sometimes rather latent, to among these people, particularly city. With the exception of those on the dump, every class of poor has been helped, a great majority of those through the kin-

THE TEMPORARY POOR. Another set of people who are brought laces. The state of morality in the city

is high. The off-scourings of Europe coming to this country do not stop here. They go to larger cities, even as far West as Denver and beyond. Nor do the very poor occupy such close quarters here. There are 'slum" districts in large places where two, three and more families occupy one room. There is an old church on the South Side that has been made into rude rooms and four families occupy the four rooms, but there has not been a case in this city, where it has been known, that there has been more than one family in a room. It is true that Indianapolis people receive many calls for help and subscriptions, the business men in particular. No one but the men themselves have any idea to how many differenet charities they give. They buy tickets for all kinds of entertainments, standing the repeated appeals that have been made by the Charity Organization. Not only are the people called on to give for local charities, but thousands of dollars go out of the city annually to missionary enterprises. Money is gathered into coffers for national charities; other money goes to State organizations. "The poor ye have always with you." Nothing is truer. The golden rule has to be very often practiced when the pocketbook is flat and when the change in the pocket is exceedingly low. Indianapolis does take care of her poor in a way that many of the cities of the United States imitate. But in few of the cities is A man or woman knows of a poor

who take up their residence. They go and clothes, but it is to an intelligent | could have argued no better if he had just their manner of living, which is clean and lily is reported to the Charity Organization. | might logically conclude that if an animal records, for if they do she will say they are hard-hearted and do not want to help the family. She does the visiting and attends to the case without any assistance except with advice as to how to proceed. She then learns for herself what kind of a family she has to deal with. Through the associated charities the poor of the city are all taken care of, where if help was given promiscuously those poor who are indeserving and have the faculty of puting on a poor mouth, as the grandmothers used to express it, would get all and those who had not the faculty nothing.

Promiscuous and door relief will never cease, for the tender heart cannot refuse the cry for help, no matter when or where or from whom it comes. For the benefit of those who think they are too frequently asked for help, a resume of the more prominent charities is given. There are dozens, yes, scores of others-but it will be seen that the unfortunate are cared for so well that there is no need of a college settlement or any great work for the Salvation

THE DIFFERENT SOCIETIES.

The Benevolent Society gives general relief, the Flower Mission has care of the sick poor, and has begun the maintenance of a children's hospital; the Indiana School of Nursing takes charge of the nursing at the City Hospital; the Children's Aid Society sustains the free kindergartens, of which there are eight; the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum gives temporary relief to orphans and neglected children; the Catholic Orphan Asylum cares for children of its faith; the German Protestant Orphan Asynomes for them; the Indiana Humane Soof women and chiluren needing especial care; the Summer Mission for Sick Children cares for the children during the bot weather, at Fairview Park. The Girls' Industrial School teaches young girls plain sewing, by giving them whatever they will make for themselves. The Home Library furnishes books for circulating in various districts. The Hebrew Aid Society furnishes aid to Hebrews in distress; the Friends' Boarding Home affords respectable homes for working girls at low rates; the Home for Friendless Women cares for that class; the Alpha Home is for aged colored women; the Home for the Aged Poor cares for both men and women. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd cares for women and girls: the German Ladies' Aid Society cares for dependent German families; the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society looks after Hebrew families; the G. A. R. Relief Corps, and they are many, care for soldiers' families: the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is for Catholic families; St. Vincent's Infirmary is for the sick of any denomination: Bobb's Free Dispensary is what its name indicates; the City Hospital is for indoor relief for the sick poor; the City Dispensary is for outdoor relief for the sick poor; the township trustee furnishes official relief; the Working Home for the Blind is one of the new institutions which furnishes work for the blind, who are thus enabled to support themselves, and a market is found for their productions. The Young Women's Christian Association is an employment agency for young women and has a noon rest where women are given tion provides a collector who goes among differ in kind, but only in degree. Nor will the poor trying to teach them the value of | the observant agree with Huxley that anilaying by for the winter part of the money that is earned in other months.

seem that there is no reason why anyone Thanksgiving day is coming and there are and the institutions caring for them, will Thanksgiving are set apart in this city when tions. Some of the people in the institutions were once much better off. They need help

A Ruling Passion.

"Do you not love to wander in the rich warmth that comes when autumn forgets to be cold and harsh?" she said gently.
"Yes," was the reply. "I am very fond
of wandering. Don't you enjoy it your-

"Devotedly."
"You cannot put me against any pastime," e went on with reassured enthusiasmbe agreeable-"that suits my nature more completely than wandering. Why, would you believe it, I was sick in bed once; so sick that I couldn't get out end wander."
"Yes, yes-you lay there and pined for the scented woods and the blossoming

"No. It was worse than that. Even though I couldn't get out of bed myself—"

ARE ANIMALS MERE MACHINES?

In the Journal of last Sunday Mr. John ight on the hitherto elastic definition of instinct" in animals, and presents "a solution which," he says, "has heretofore cut no figure in discussions," What are his new ideas, flashed upon us to illumine a subject of great importance? He heads his article. 'Animals Not Conscious," and then lays down his proposition like this: In the creative plan man is all, the rest of no imporance. No "brute" (or animal) has conscious existence. There is no higher purpose in the existence of any "brute," however affectionate, intelligent or faithful, and he is of no more importance than a vegetable, or a handsaw, or a garden tool. His entire existence is bounded by the services he owes to his only master, man.

Now, let us ask, not how new, but how old are these ideas? They are a concise statement of the Cartesian theory propounded by Descartes three hundred years ago, and in our day completely riddled and swept away by Darwin and Huxley. Descartes and the poets and royal philosophers taught that animals are devoid of consciousness and feeling, and, being mere animated machines, do not really live and have their being as humans do. Voltaire, who was one of the world's greatest thinkers and the most humane of men, ridiculed the monstrous doctrine and suggested with scathing irony that "God had given animals the organs of feeling to the end that they might not feel," and one of the leading scientists of to-day says: "The doctrine of animal unnever be accepted by common sense."

The Cartesian philosophers, acting upon ago, "the cartman drives his horse and the not only the one in poverty that must be and they both go, they neither reflect or needs assistance. It may not be to food of feeling." And surely Soame Jenyns

n other cases, function and organ are proportional, so we have a right to conclude it is with the brain, and that brutes, though they may not possess our intensity of consciousness, and though, from the absence of language, they can have no trains of thoughts, but only trains of feelings, yet have a consciousress which, more or less distinctly, foreshadows our own. And," concludes Mr. Huxley, "in view of the frightful quantity of pain which accompanies the struggle for existence in the animal world, I should be glad if the probabilities were in favor of Descarte's hypothesis, but, considering the terrible practical consequences to domestic animals which might ensue from any error on our part, it is well to err on the right side, if we err at all. and deal with them as weaker brethren, who are bound like the rest of us to pay their lot for living and suffer what is needful for the general good."

Let us take the example of a deaf mute. He has no language like our own. We can scarcely conceive of his thinking without words. Does he have trains of feeling instead of trains of thought? Is he without consciousness? If a deaf mute and a dog decide on a course of action and each goes man Lutheran orphans are cared for in an his way and performs what he intended. establishment for those of its faith; the does the impulse arise in one case from Home for Friendless Colored Children is reason and consciousness and in the other what its name implies; the Board of Chil- from nothing? In one instance does the dren's Guardians rescues children from action proceed from the law of gravitation nomes of crime and vice and finds good that makes the handsaw leaning against the wall all of a sudden topple over? The child ciety takes notice of all cases of cruelty to and the puppy each learn to dread fire. children; the Maternity Society takes care | Each learns from experience. The child grows to be a . man, the puppy to mature doghood, and each has learned to govern his action by various and manifold experiences. Could the dog achieve this if he were devoid of consciousness?

How does Mr. Ochiltree know the dog and horse have no consciousness? How does he know, as he states, that the dog does not know that he is not an elephant? Are there not men who do not know they are jackasses? Are they devoid of consciousness? Where is the original document that proves that the animal "owes" service to "his only master, man?" How does Mr. Ochiltree know that there is no higher purpose in the existence of any brute, however affectionate, intelligent or faithful?" He says the "brute" may often been made especially for him to pillage. destroy and corrupt, ever entered that mysterious realm under the beautiful dome of the faithful dog's skull? Is it not the height of arrogance and egotism for man to say that the bird's song and the beast's back were made especially for him? Did the Creator make nothing for itself? Does not the bird tell his love in song that he

Darwin says: "The difference in mind between man and animals, great as it is, certainly is one of degree and not of kind. tions and faculties, such as love, memory, a good noon lunch of home cooking for a attention, curiosity, imitation, reason, etc., very small sum; the Boys' Club and Employ- of which man boasts, may be found in the ment Bureau aids boys to an education and animal; and they are capable of inherited employment; the Jewish Aid Society finds re- improvement." No one contends that a lief for the Russian refugees; the Katherine donkey can edit a newspaper, a cat cook a Home is for aged women who, for a reason- meal of victuals, or dog Tray fill a county able charge, are given a good home. The office, although the irrepressible American Bureau of Justice assists in securing legal wit has told us that the government at protection against injustice; the Sanitary | Washington is run by jackasses; yet every Society attends to the sanitary conditions thoughtful and observant person must see let's run somebody down." in the city, particularly among the poor, the force of both Darwin's and Huxley's and the Dime Savings and Loan Associa- statements that animal and man do not not speak the Eskimo. Chinese or Feugian There is the charity work done by the tongue we cannot say that they do not churches and by the State, so that it would speak at all. If we are ever to do common justice to these lower races we must discard the antiquated notion of a "great gulf" irrevocably fixed between them and mankind, and must recognize the common law of humanity that unites all living bewhen men bursting with the consciousness

> revocably fixed in the beginning. The other night a "man" in this city knowledge of matters social and domestic, took a kitten and crucified it to vent his and her little budget of chat is frequently spite against its owner. He spread the in- much relished in the families where her

purpose." Women have been held to have no

souls. The masses of men and women,

sunken in ignorance, degradation and end-

less toll, were looked upon by such men as

the Duke of Wellington as divided from

"man" by a fixed gulf, and he believed

and drove a nail through each paw, and thus the little thing was found suffering intensely. Now, there is a gulf between that man and this crucified kitten. It is a gulf as wide, and boundless, and fathomless as that which lies between the fallen angel who rebelled against heaven and the white soul of the faithful Abdiel. It is the awful gulf that lies between the noble dog who saves the child and the man who, to satisfy a bestial and insatiate lust, despoils the virginity and chastity of a pure maiden. To this man who crucified the kitten Mr. Ochiltree gives a "higher purpose;" to the kitten he gives-what? Only the "duty" it owes man to be crucified.

Darwin sums up his great work on the 'Descent of Man," in these words: "The astonishment which I felt on first seeing a party of Feugians on a wild and broken shore will never be forgotten by me, for the reflection at once rushed to my mind-such were our ancestors. These men were absolutely naked and bedaubed with paint, their long hair was tangled, their mouths frothed with excitement, and their expression was wild, startled and distrustful. They possessed hardly any arts, and, like wild animals, lived on what they could catch; they had no government and were merciless to everyone not of their own small tribe. He who has seen a savage in his native land will not feel much shame if forced to acknowledge that the blood of some more humble creature flows in his veins. For my own part, I would as soon be descended from that heroic little monkey, who braved his dreaded enemy, in order to save the life of his keeper, or from that old baboon, who, descending from the mountains, carried away in triumph his young comrade from savage who delights in torturing his enemies, offers up bloody sacrifices, practices infanticide without remorse, treats his wives like slaves, knows no decency and is haunted by the grossest superstitions." Richmond, Ind., Nov. 15. J. E. ILIFF.

MERE PLEASANTRY.

Hard on Papa.

Why children have so little sympathy Huxley, in his admirable essay on "The | ignored his groans, and asked him if he had. Hypothesis That Animals Are Automata, and seen his bow and arrow. A portly wheel-Its History," says that "in individual man | man the other evening returned to his famconsciousness grows from a dim glimmer to | ily much in need of condolence concerning its full light, whether we consider the in- a collision in which he had taken a distressfant in advancing years or the adult emerg- ing part. A man, whom he had had confiing from slumber or swoon, and that the dence in hitherto, had not only collided lower animals possess that part of the brain | with him and knocked him flat, but had which we have every reason to believe to be | then fallen on his corputent and prostrate the organ of consciousness in man, and as, body. Of course, the wife sympathized deeply, but the ten-year-old daughter coolly remarked: "Oh, stop grumbling, papa -you're all right; don't you know fat men can't be killed?"

Her Winter Campaign.

A Chicago girl, who has recently been visiting in this city, appears to have caught the intellectual energy which so animates Indianapolis that it always deeply impresses outsiders. She was overheard in a street car thus outlining her intentions for the coming season:

"Oh, yes," she said, with a great deal of vivacity in her fine brown eyes, "you are all awfully smart down here. I never did see anything like you, though, of course, we have lots of clubs and things in Chicago. I'm always just as busy as I can be-so much to do-visits and luncheons and dinners, you know, besides church work and a whole host of other things. But I will be busier than ever after while, because the University of Chicago is so near us, you know, and they are so clever over thereso immensely clever, you know-and since I've been down here I've made up my mind that when I get home I'll begin-

Here the eavesdropper moved nearer and listened more intently-was the charming girl going in for Greek or medicine? "Yes," she went on, "I thought, after while, you know-they are so awfully clever over at the university-I'd take a course in

A Domestic Episode.

An occasional side light on the basis of our good footing with those who know us is often diverting, not to say a trifle humbling. In a highly respectable city locality the servant of a family near by was often seen going and coming through an adjacent alley, carrying a huge pitcher of beer, obtained from a saloon a few squares away. It leaked out that the beer was sent for by the mistress of the residence, and one day the horrified neighboring dame undertook to point a temperance moral to her cook, who was intimate with the servant of the other family. "Sarah, I've often noticed Clara carrying

that pitcher of beer up the alley for Mrs. Dash; it is too bad; Clara is too nice a girl to be sent to saloons on such errands." "Yes'm," coincided Sarah, "dat's wot I done tole Clara; I tole her Missus Dash sholy ain't no lady; an' I tole I done live | Whitcomb Riley that if anybody whispers appear to reason, "but he never does." with youalls two year, and you ain't sent "Riley" after he is sound asleep he will sit me out rushin' no growler yit-Sunday er

To Soothe Her Nerves.

Two society dames, in gracious mood, the other day, jointly agreed that the gossiping tendencies of the times were dreadfulsimply dreadful; that the nearly all women. indulged in idle talk about other people was something that ought to be frowned down. Of course, the whole social structure could not be reformed at one jump, but they would each do their share, and would never again, even in their most solemnly confidential moments, ever exchange a word of gossip about anybody. This admirable compact was adhered to for many weeks, and one Sunday morning the two dames met at the church door. One of them was holding her face in | The Iron Entered His Back and Came a handkerchief, and she whispered, between groans, to the other:

"Oh, Mary, I've had neuralgia for nearly a week, day and night. I'm nearly dead with it, and nothing makes me feel any better; do come over this afternoon, and

His Grievance. A veteran comrade recently drifted into Union Station and modestly requested an back to western New York. "I wouldn't have to beg," he explained in a voice modulated by old Bourbon, "but I lost my gov'ment don't pay me 'nough pension-

brains in a lookin'-glass.' "See your brains in a looking-glass; what

money nohow. Six dollars a month ain't

"Well," the railroad man said, "you're hard to please; you are. You've seen your brains, and you know you've got 'em. Lots of us fellows say we've got brains, but we can't prove it. You ought to be paying the government six dollars instead of drawing

it. That's what you ought to do." "I don't know what you'r a-drivin' at," growled the veteran comrade. "but I've got to git home where my folks is-they want to see me; an' six dollars ain't no pay at all fer seein' yer brains in a lookin'-glass."

Where She Belonged.

A woman who shampoos other women's heads was out and about the other morning. nocent and harmisss kitten on a board services are required. On this recent occa- be

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LOOK

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and Sunday

SUITS FOR WORKINGMEN

We bought them at close figures—the best goods, durably made—and we sell at such reasonable prices that every breadwinner can afford to buy.

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(FROCKS AND SACKS) WHICH CAN-NOT BE DUPLICATED ELSEWHERE AT 20 PER CENT. MORE MONEY.

OUR \$10 BLACK CLAY WORSTEDS-(FROCKS AND SACKS) NOT SOLD ANYWHERE ELSE AT LESS THAN \$12.

OVERCOATS

Our Men's strictly all-wool Kerseys at only \$10, the greatest bargain ever offered in Indianapolis Everything in the line of MEN'S OVERCOATS from \$5 to \$35.... Kerseys, Meltons, Chinchillas, all colors, handsomely made up, only \$15.... Extra choice KERSEYS and MONTAGNACS that cannot be duplicated by any house here at less than \$25. Our Price, \$20.

Boys' Chinchilla Every mother who has seen them is Reefers

A SPECIAL BARGAIN at \$2. delighted. For Boys, ages 3 to 8. Other Chinchilla Reefers, for ages 3 to 14, at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.

Astonishingly low in price! Our \$5 ASTRAKHAN REEFERS for Boys, ages 4 to 8.... Children's Reefer Suits at only \$2 and upwards.

BOYS' LONG-PANTS SUITS

Ages 14 to 18.

We have a great many of these Suits left in the George Mannfeld Stock and they will go at Unparalleled Bargains. Our general Hat and Cap stock for Men, Boys and Children now com-

plete with winter wear. As heretofore, the lowest prices. Original:: Eagle!

5 and 7 WEST WASHINGTON ST.

sion, however, she did herself proud, something after this fashion

"Yes'm, your hair is a nice color, but it is getting a little thin, isn't it? Indeed, can't say whether it will ever come in right thick again or not; sometimes it does, you know, and then again it don't. When right young people's hair comes out it always comes in again real thick, but yours-you know-well, indeed, I wouldn't like to say for sure that it will come in thick. Maybe it will; I can't tell. Oh, yes; I shampoos heads in lots of families, lots of rich familles, too; some o' them rich folks is awful poor pay-you wouldn't believe what poor pay they is; they keeps me waitin' weeks an' weeks for my money-yes'm, weeks an' weeks. Yes'm; that's why I'd a heap rather work for folks like you; oh, yes-middle class ladies is much better pay than rich ladies. I've always said I'd ruther work for middle-class folks like you than them rich folks, 'cause you always pay up; no, indeed, them rich, stylish ladies don't pay

up like middle-class ladies." She Would Eat Him. Little Jim is a small boy in southern In-"Read some more." He has also a mania for neglecting his own playthings and creating havoc among valuables belonging to older children in the family. Such an eloquent silence fell upon the household the to find him snugly ensconced in a corner, reveling in the society of an elegant doll, which he was never allowed to touch. "Oh, Little Jim," the mother exclaimed, "you are a naughty boy; you know sister wouldn't like it if she knew what you were doing."

"No, indeed," was little Jim's sagacious comment; "wouldn't sister Jule have an awful appetite if she saw me playing with this

PIERCED BY A DRILL.

Out Through His Ribs.

Butte Inter Mountain. They were discussing the other night at

a number of cases of a similar nature were brought up in which the injured men recovered and were as hearty as ever.
"The most remarkable case, though, that
I ever heard of," said Jerry Harrigan, "was that of Pat Mulligan, with whom I worked for many a year. In June, 1881, Mulligan was working at the Gray Rock, when the nucket was almost filled with water, and top to be sharpened. The top man dumped the water in a trough at the collar of the shaft without closing the trap doors on top, and one of the drills rolled out, struck the trough and rolled off down the shaft. It was an inch drill about two feet long and ings in one universal brotherhood. It is bad enough when the ignorant and brutal act out the automatic theory by beating and starving animals as though they were of no more feeling than a handsaw, but in again I walked over to the lookin'-glass was an inch drill about two feet long and weighed about six pounds.

"Mulligan was in a stooping position when the drill struck him. It hit him back of the shoulder blade, passed clean through the body, narrowly missing his heart, and particular theory by the shoulder blade, passed clean through the body, narrowly missing his heart, and particular theory by the shoulder blade, passed clean through the body, narrowly missing his heart, and particular theory by the body of the body. to pull the drill out from his back, when Mulligan calmly seized the lower end of the drill from where it protruded, and, by a great effort pulled it through his body and

threw it down at his feet.
"It was a wonderful exhibition of strength and fortitude, but everybody who heard of the accident was confident that he 1891, by falling with eight others from the cage while being hoisted from the mine.

Depreciated.

Here Are Some HOOSIERS of Whom the World Is Hearing:

GEN. LEW WALLACE, Ben Hur.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. The Hoosier Poet.

MAURICE THOMPSON, Poet and Naturalist.

DAVID S. JORDAN, President Leland Stanford University.

WALKER WHITESIDE,

Shakspearean Actor.

GEORGE BROWN. Ranking Admiral United States Navy.

Besides politicians innumerable; preachers ad libitum; wrestlers, athletes, pugilists, base other day that his mother followed his trail and footballers galore and, more than all,

The Hoosier

Which is everywhere acknowledged as the FIVE-CENT CIGAR that is now achieving perfect success and

Winning Golden Opinions from

All Sorts Of People

Even from the most fastidious smakers, who say THE HOOSIER BOY is the perfection of a FIVE-CENT SMOKE.